

**OBSESSIVE LOVE DISORDER DEPICTED IN THE MAIN  
CHARACTER IN *THE CRUSH* MOVIE (1993)**

**FINAL PROJECT**

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain the *Sarjana***

***Sastra Inggris* Degree in English Literature**



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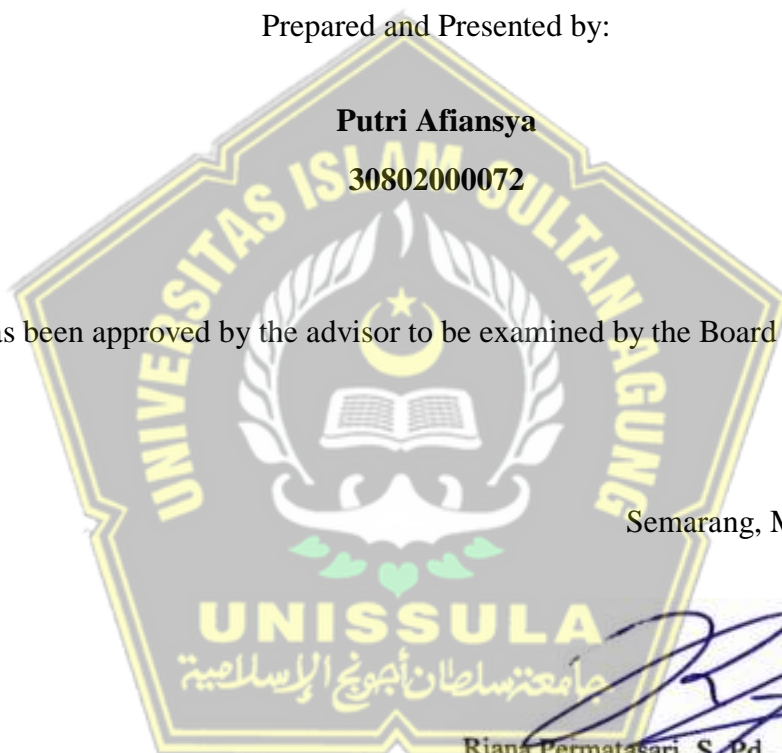
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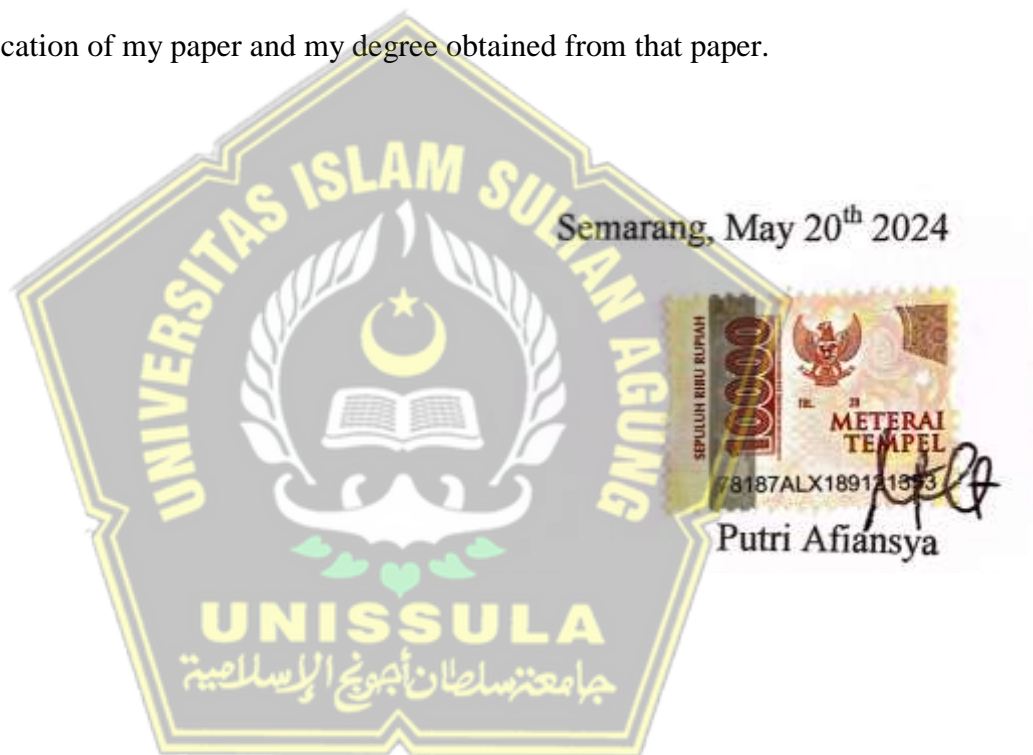
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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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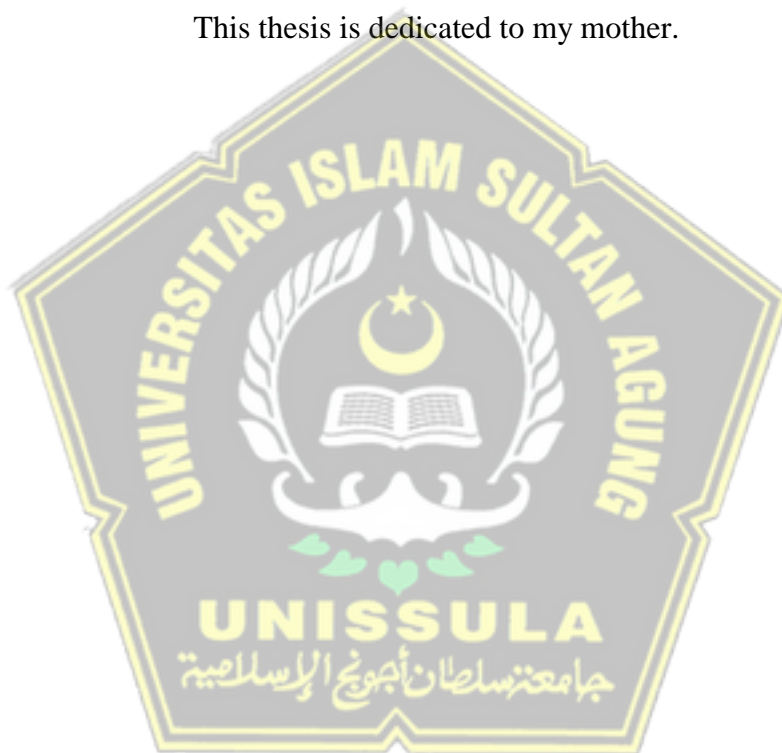


## **MOTTO**

“Verily, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is  
in themselves” - Quran 13:11

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my mother.



## ABSTRACT

**Afiansya, Putri. 30802000072.** OBSESSIVE LOVE DISORDER DEPICTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *THE CRUSH* MOVIE (1993). Final Project Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Riana Permatasari, S. Pd., M. Pd., M.A. as Advisor.

This research analyzes the obsessive love disorder experienced by the main character in *The Crush* movie and the cause of the obsession using a psychological approach by Dr. Susan Forward. The main character named Adrian is a 14 years old teenage girl who developed a crush on Nick, a journalist who rents the guest house belonging to Adrian's parents. However, her crush gradually turned into an obsession after Nick's rejection.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. There were two types of data, those are primary data and secondary data. The primary data were obtained from the movie script entitled *The Crush (1993)*. The secondary data were obtained from articles, international journals, books, and sites which are related to the topic of this research. The data were collected through several steps including watching the movie while reading the script, identifying the data through the technique of note-taking, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This research has two conclusions. The first conclusion is that the reason for her obsessive love disorder is Nick's rejection of her feeling. The second conclusion is stated that Adrian possessed all the qualities of someone with obsessive love disorder. Her obsessive love is represented by pursuit tactics and acts of revenge. In order to get Nick's attention Adrian used pursuit tactics such as showing up unannounced and phoning Nick incessantly. However, when the pursuit tactics did not work, she used acts of revenge to sabotage Nick's life and hurt people close to him.

**Keywords:** *Psychoanalysis, Obsessive love disorder, pursuit tactics, acts of revenge.*

## INTISARI

**Afiansya, Putri. 30802000072.** OBSESSIVE LOVE DISORDER DEPICTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *THE CRUSH* MOVIE (1993). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari S. Pd., M. Pd., M.A.

Penelitian ini menelaah gangguan cinta obsesif yang dialami oleh karakter utama dalam film *The Crush* (1993) serta penyebab dari obsesi tersebut menggunakan sebuah pendekatan psikologis yang ditulis oleh Dr. Susan Forward. Karakter utama yang bernama Adrian adalah seorang gadis remaja berusia 14 tahun yang jatuh cinta kepada Nick, seorang jurnalis yang menyewa wisma milik orang tua Adrian. Namun, rasa suka Adrian itu berangsur menjadi sebuah obsesi setelah penolakan Nick.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Terdapat dua jenis data yang disebut data primer (utama) dan data sekunder. Data utama diperoleh dari naskah film *The Crush* (1993). Data sekunder diperoleh dari berbagai artikel, jurnal internasional, buku, dan situs yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian ini. Data-data tersebut dikumpulkan melalui beberapa proses termasuk menonton film dengan membaca naskahnya, mengidentifikasi data dengan teknik mencatat, mengelompokkan data, dan mengurangi data.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua kesimpulan. Kesimpulan yang pertama yaitu bahwa penyebab dari obsesi Adrian adalah karena penolakan Nick terhadap perasaannya. Kesimpulan yang kedua menyatakan bahwa Adrian memiliki semua karakteristik seseorang yang menderita gangguan cinta obsesif. Obsesi Adrian dipresentasikan dengan taktik mengejar dan tindakan balas dendam. Untuk mendapatkan perhatian Nick, Adrian menggunakan taktik mengejar seperti muncul tanpa pemberitahuan dan menelpon tanpa henti. Namun, ketika taktik mengejar yang dia gunakan tidak bekerja, Adrian menggunakan tindakan balas dendam untuk menyabotase hidup Nick dan melukai orang-orang yang dekat dengannya.

**Kata Kunci:** *Psikoanalisa, gangguan cinta obsesif, taktik mengejar, tindakan balas dendam.*



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the Name of Allah-the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful. All praise is for Allah-Lord of all world. Peace and salutation to our great prophet Muhammad Shalallahu Alaihi Wassalam, his companions and the devoted followers of Islam. Praise be to Allah, He has gifted me knowledge so that I am able to finish this final project. This final project is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature Study Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. I also would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the essential people mentioned below:

1. Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si as the Dean of Faculty of Languages and Communication Science.
2. Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum as the head of English Literature Study Program.
3. Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.A. as the advisor of this project who has advised, guided, and helped me to complete this research.
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5. My mother, who has raised me by herself, basically all my life. She has provided for me and always prays for the best for me.
6. My friends, which I cannot mention one by one, who have helped me and supported me.



I am aware that this final project is imperfect and not the best. However, hopefully this final project still can be useful and beneficial for the readers and future researchers. For future improvement, criticism and suggestions are opened.

Semarang, May 20<sup>th</sup> 2024



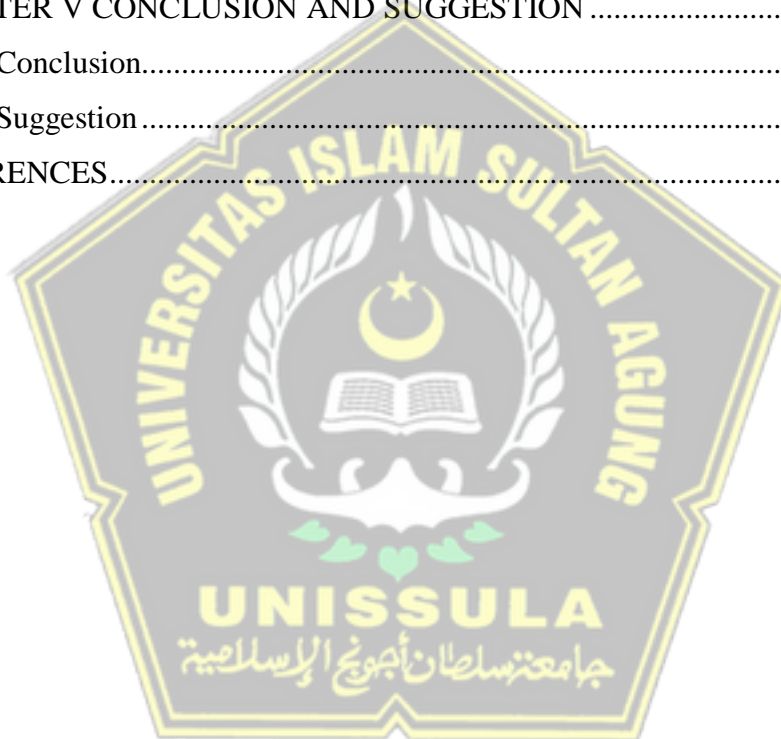
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this study contains an introduction that consists of six sections. Those are the background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

### A. Background of the Study

There is something that cannot be separated from within a living being. It is something that makes a human being a human and what distinguishes humans from other living things. This thing is what people call feeling or emotion. Emotions play an essential role in humans' lives. On the other hand, feelings are a universal human experience, and without them, life would lack diversity and complexity. Feeling (aesthetic) is further defined as the affective thrill arising upon the contemplation of beautiful or impressive objects; the capacity of response to aesthetic stimuli." The terms "feelings" and "emotions" have often been used interchangeably. Social and behavioral sciences concur that phenomena such as anxiety, fear, love, and joy are emotionally laden feeling states. Emotion has been defined as "passion or feeling" and "the process of disequilibrium (affects, passions) and re-equilibration (coping) and the complex reaction subjectively experienced as feeling (Beyea, 99).

Even though people might think that feeling and emotion are the same thing, actually there is a difference between those two things. According to the research from Wake Forest University, a private research university in Winston-Salem, North Carolina of feeling and emotions, feelings are experienced consciously, on the other hand, emotions manifest either consciously or subconsciously. In addition, emotions are perceptions of patterned changes in the body. When such perceptions are conscious, they qualify as feelings. However, the bodily perceptions constituting emotions can occur unconsciously. When that occurs, emotions are unfelt. Thus, emotions are feelings when conscious, and they are not feelings when unconscious. Damasio distinguishes between the physical state of the body as emotion and the perception of that emotion as feeling (Marinier III & Laird, 173).

Among the emotions and feelings that humans experience, obsession is one of them. Obsession thought has its origins in normal intrusive cognitions. Intrusive cognitions are ideas, thoughts, doubts, images, or impulses that intrude in the sense that they interrupt the person's current stream of consciousness and the person also finds them upsetting, unacceptable, or otherwise unpleasant. The difference between normal intrusive thought and obsessional intrusive cognitions lies in the interpretation made by obsessional patients of the occurrence and/or content of intrusion. According to a cognitive hypothesis, an obsessional pattern would occur if intrusive cognitions were interpreted as an indication that the person may be, may have been, or may come to be, responsible for harm or its prevention (Salkovskis, 3).

Discussing obsession, there is a disorder called obsessive love disorder, it is a disorder that arises out of an individual's obsession towards someone. Obsessive love is, in fact, not love at all. It is an all-consuming preoccupation with a real or wished-for lover, an insatiable longing either to possess or to be possessed by the target of obsession (Forward and Buck 6). “Rejection is the trigger of obsessive love” (Forward and Buck, 9).

Obsessive love disorder has been a theme in various literary works, ranging from books to movies, such as *Mad Love* (1995), *Fear* (1996), and *The Phantom of The Opera* (1998). One of the movies that also depicted obsessive love disorder as its theme is a movie titled *The Crush* Movie (1993). The movie depicts a story of a teenage girl named Adrian Forrester, where she shows interest in a journalist named Nick, who rents a guest house belonging to her parents. However, her interest gradually turns into obsession. Adrian, who is seemingly unstable mentally cannot handle the rejection that causes her to sabotage Nick's life continuously. The inspiration behind the movie is based on the real experience of the writer and director, Alan Shapiro, when he was a tenant at a guest house. When he was trying to write a script for Hollywood, the landlords' daughter, Darian, had a crush on him and tried to have a sexual relationship with him, which he refused. Initially, the original name of Adrian was Darian, however Darian's parents sued Warner Bros and Morgan Creek. Therefore, they changed the name Darian to Adrian, also re-dubbed the audio using unknown actors as the studio could not afford bringing back the original actors.

Naturally, there are various responses about *The Crush* (1993). Great deal of reviewers compare *The Crush* (1993) to *Fatal Attraction* (1987) and *Lolita* (1962). A reviewer said, “*The Crush* (1993) could be seen as the made-for-TV *Lolita*. It's got some plot holes and unrealistic situations, but at the same time they cram it all into an hour and a half. It's fast-paced, frantic and that kind of makes it fun” (Pullen). One said that, “*The Crush* (1993) could be described as *Lolita* (1962) crossed with *Fatal Attraction* (1987). The films that sprung up imitating *Fatal Attraction* (1987) are not exactly noted for putting much in the way of blame onto their central characters actions – and in this regard, *The Crush* (1993) is distastefully hypocritical. The movie's lack of nerve in addressing the theme about sex with minors is wholly disappointing” (Scheib). Another said that, “it was a very well-crafted thriller, well-paced, the leads delivered great performances, and it was built to a very satisfying conclusion” (The Vault Master). The response to Alicia Silverstone's acting is superb considering it was her first major role in a motion picture. One praised, “Alicia Silverstone shines as Adrian, and proved early on that she was a talented actress and not just another pretty face” (The Vault Master), as well as “this is pure cinematic comfort food, a modest 85-minute studio entertainment with fleet pacing, appealing characters, and a breakthrough performance from Alicia Silverstone that still remains (alongside 1995's perfect teen satire "Clueless") possibly the best work she has ever done on film” (Putman).



Even though *The Crush* (1993) was not a major hit and has a low rating on IMDb which is 5,8/10 and did not receive awards after its release, however, Alicia Silverstone who played as Adrian Forrester won and received 2 (two) awards from MTV Movie + TV Awards for 1994 Best Breakthrough Performance and Best Villain.

Despite the movie is not really infamous, it is still decent to be a research and to be analyzed because it is interesting to observe a person who tried to be righteous by putting up his moral value then became a victim of an obsessive person who sabotages his life. In addition, there is no research analyzing obsessive love disorder in *The Crush* movie (1993). However, there are several researches that have the same topic as this research. The first research is entitled *Obsessive Love Disorder and Psychopathic Behaviour of the Main Character in Gone Girl Movie Through Psychoanalysis Perspective* by Rohati, Sakmiwata, and Yastanti. The second research is entitled *Trauma Leads to Obsessive Love Disorder on Constance in Charlotte Levin's If I Can't Have You* by Setyawan Iqbal Sandy. The third research is entitled *An Analysis of Obsessive Love Disorder Portrayed on the Leading Character in Caroline Kepnes' You* by Parlindungan Purba and Riko Andika Rahmat Pohan. The last research is by Hariri Devi Olivia entitled *Obsessive Love Theory Reflected on Theo Faber's Character in Alex Michaelides' Novel Silent Patient*. The topic of some research above might be the same, however what differs this research from previous research is the reason for obsessive love disorder which are mostly because of trauma or mental illness.

Thus, this research entitled *Obsessive Love Disorder Depicted in The Main Character in The Crush Movie (1993)*. Keeping that in mind, this research will focus on analyzing the reason for Adrian's obsession and the depiction of obsessive love disorder as shown in *The Crush* movie (1993) using a psychological approach by Dr. Susan Forward.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of the study above, the problem formulations are stated as follows:

1. What is the reason for Adrian's obsession towards Nick in *The Crush* movie (1993)?
2. How is Adrian's obsessive love disorder towards Nick depicted in *The Crush* movie (1993)?

## **C. Limitation of the Study**

This study focuses on Adrian's obsession towards Nick. To be specific, this study is limited to finding and analyzing the reason for Adrian's obsession towards Nick and the depiction of obsessive love disorder in *The Crush (1993)* movie based on a psychological approach to obsessive love disorder.

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with the problems as stated in problem formulation, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To define the reason that causes Adrian's obsession towards Nick in *The Crush* movie (1993).
2. To explore and analyze Adrian's obsessive love disorder as depicted in *The Crush* movie (1993).

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

This research is conducted in the hope that it can be beneficial to everyone who reads it. Especially for people who want to know about cases of obsessive love disorder, the reason why obsessive love disorder arises, and the characteristics of obsessive love disorder. In addition, this research can benefit students of Sultan Agung Islamic University majoring in English literature as a reference for writing research that chooses a similar topic to this research, namely obsessive love disorder by using a psychological approach.

#### **F. Organization of the Study**

This final project is divided into 5 (five) chapters. Chapter I contains an introduction consisting of six sections, namely the background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the study. Chapter II is about reviews of related literature consisting of a synopsis of the movie and related

literature which will be used to analyze the object of the study. Chapter III describes a research method consisting of a type of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data. Chapter IV is about findings and discussion. The last chapter is chapter V consisting of conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis

*The Crush (1993)* depicts a story of a journalist named Nicholas Eliot (Nick), played by Cary Elwes where he becomes the unwilling target of obsession of a teenage girl named Adrian Forrester, played by Alicia Silverstone. The film begins by showing Nick riding in his car looking for a place to stay, after rejecting several places he continues driving until he ends up in a neighborhood, where he almost hits Adrian, who suddenly roller skates in front of his car. Seeing a sign 'GUEST HOUSE FOR RENT' he decides to check it and rents it.

The guest house turns out belonging to Adrian's parents, the girl who he almost hit. When Nick is fixing the place he will stay in, Adrian spies him from outside. Then, Cheyenne, Adrian's friend comes so Adrian sends her to question Nick. Cheyenne comes back and tells Adrian the information she gets, Adrian listens and has a dreamy look on her face.

Adrian tries to get closer to Nick by talking to him one day when he is cleaning his car. She asks how much money he gets from her parents to babysit her and he answers that he is just renting the guest house. One night, Nick tries to do his work while smoking weed Adrian suddenly stands outside of his room so he invites her in. She tries to make a move on him by being seductive. The next day, when Nick is showering, Adrian invites herself in and

peeks at him when he gets dressed. Adrian invites Nick to come to her parents' party that will be held that night.

After work Nick comes to the party, but then Adrian suggests that they go to a different place. They go to the shelter point where Adrian makes a move on Nick by kissing him, suddenly Nick realizes how wrong it is and urges to go home. After the incident, Adrian tries to gain Nick's attention by showing herself sunbathing near his place. Until Nick introduces Amy to Adrian. Adrian is threatened by Amy so she decides to increase her pursuit towards Nick, by making phone calls even though there is not anything important to say, by deliberately undressing in front of him when Nick hides in her closet.

The terror starts after Nick makes a clear rejection towards Adrian. Adrian does anything to get his attention, by harming his property, Adrian scratches his newly-painted car. When she becomes jealous of Cheyenne who knows the truth about his car, Adrian sabotages Cheyenne's horse which leads to Cheyenne falling off her horse. Even after what she has done, Adrian acts like nothing has happened. She greets Nick one day but he ignores her. After this, Adrian takes revenge by wiping out Nick's work on the computer. Adrian makes many phone calls to Nick, but he ignores all except the first one, after knowing it is Adrian he hangs up immediately. This is also what makes Nick decide to move out after he is done writing his article.



One night, when Amy and Nick sleep together Adrian sneaks to watch them. Adrian who is burned by jealousy lets out her rage by cutting lemonade brutally which wakes up Nick. The next day after Amy goes home, Adrian lets out wasps in Amy's studio making her has to stay in the hospital. Adrian tries to get closer to Nick by inviting him to her Junior Jumping Championship. However, Nick does not show up so Adrian goes to where he is at. Adrian suddenly shows up at Nick's workplace party. She tries to kiss him but then Nick refuses so Adrian slaps him across the face. Nick drags her out of the party then she tries to kiss him again but Nick rejects her, then she screams.

After that, Nick visits the new place he will be staying in but the landlady does not want him to rent her place. Nick drives home where he sees several police cars, a police officer comes to him and tells him to come out and arrest him. Then, exiting from the house is face-bruised sobbing Adrian with her parents. Nick is being questioned by the police but they decide to let him go and tell him to move out while the Forresters are out.

Nick is packing his things up and Cheyenne comes. She tells him that he is innocent and informs him about Adrian's previous victim. Nick then sends her home but she can go by herself. Cheyenne, who tries to prove Nick's innocence, goes to the Forresters' house but Adrian attacks her. Nick goes to the house to save Cheyenne but meets with Adrian instead. Adrian says she still loves him but he ignores her, Adrian then starts hitting him with a stick they fight until Adrian pushes him over. Adrian almost finishes Nick off but then her father comes so she goes up. Nick follows after her, where she finds



bound and gagged Cheyenne, when he tries to save her Adrian comes and starts hitting him again. Nick restrains Adrian's hands but Mr. Forrester who sees a man on top of his daughter then attacks him. Mr. Forrester chokes Nick but then Adrian attacks him instead. Nick gets up and then hits Adrian who comes towards him with a stick, successfully making her faint. The ending of the film shows Adrian in a rehabilitation center where she might decide to pursue her next victim who is her assigned doctor and Nick who stays at Amy's place.

## **B. Related Literature**

### **B.1. Obsessive Love Disorder**

According to Dr. Susan Forward in her book *Obsessive Love When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go*, she discovers 4 (four) conditions where she can determine whether one struggling with obsessive love:

First, they must have a painful, all-consuming preoccupation with a real or wished-for lover. Second, they must have an insatiable longing either to possess or to be possessed by the target of their obsession. Third, their target must have rejected them or to be unavailable in some way, either physically or emotionally. Lastly, their target's unavailability or rejection must drive them to behave in self-defeating ways (Forward and Buck, 6).

For the sake of simplicity, Dr. Forward uses the word “obsessive” to describe certain behavior, even though it’s not technically correct since the term “obsessive” traditionally refers only to thoughts and the correct psychological adjective for behavior driven by obsession is “compulsive”. However, she decides to use the “obsessive” term to describe both behavior as well as thoughts. Anyone can be an obsessor. Obsessive love knows no gender. Both men and women can become both obsessor and the target. Obsessor may be completely rational in other areas of their lives or may be involved in other driven behaviors (Forward and Buck, 7).

Obsessive love appears to be sultry, seductive world of heightened emotionality and transcendent sexuality. Even when it goes sour, the underlying message is that it was still the most intense experience they—or we—will ever know. Obsessive love appears to be the ultimate passion, but this romanticized view obscures the dark side of obsession. In the real world, obsessive lovers ride the crest of exhilarating hope and heightened sensuality, but they pay their unreal expectations with disappointment, emptiness, and desperation. On the other hand, for the target of obsessive love, it may seem flattering at first but it inevitably becomes suffocating. Once it happens, the target’s life often disintegrates into emotional turmoil, anxiety, powerlessness, and fear of harassment. Many targets become hostages of unwanted oppressive devotion (Forward and Buck, 8).

### **B.1.1. Reason of Obsessive Love Disorder**

Dr. Forward said in her book that the trigger of obsessive love is rejection (Forward and Buck, 9). The life of an obsessor is dominated by seemingly uncontrollable impulses, passion, fantasies, while the target's life is often dominated by the need to escape oppressive and relentless pursuit. Even though they appear to have different problems, they share strong senses of powerlessness over their lives (Forward and Buck, 13). When rejected, obsessive lovers become flooded with panic, insecurity, fear, and pain, which drive them to resist tooth and nail the deterioration of the relationship. Rejection can be blatant or be implied, it can be real or imagined, current or anticipated, constant or intermittent. Any form of rejection can unleash obsessive love. (Forward and Buck, 28).

### **B.1.2. The Depictions of Obsessive Love Disorder**

In the book *Obsessive Love When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go*, Dr. Forward said in the beginning of relationships, obsessors are nourished by the power of their passion. However, when rejection deflates the passion, something has to fill the emotional vacuum (Forward and Buck, 41), one of the states that generates strong emotion to fill it is suffering. The self-defeating responses to rejection affect the obsessor's life, but they all too often only prelude to more aggressive acting out behaviors, the behaviors

that affect the target's life also called the behavior of pursuit tactics. The behavior of pursuit serves a purpose to recapture the interest of the object of obsessive love. Pursuit tactics in a way can be used as an example of depiction of obsessive lovers. The most common of these are including:

1. Sending unwelcome gifts, flowers, or letters to the target.
2. Creating excuses to meet with the target.
3. Phoning the target incessantly.
4. Driving repeatedly by the target's home or workplace.
5. Showing up unannounced at the target's home or workplace.
6. Stalking the target.
7. Threatening to harm themselves or the target

(Forward and Buck, 42-43).

Once the pursuit tactics are failed, sooner or later all obsessive lovers are forced to confront the negative effects of their behavior and when they do, the resultant frustration and humiliation often turn to rage. For all many obsessive lovers, this rage sets the stage of revenge (Forward and Buck, 61).

Revenge is the end of the road for obsessors. The acts of revenge serve as a way to punish the person who caused them

such pain. The acts of revenge can be divided into 3 (three) types of violence. Those are:

### **1. Emotional Violence**

Emotional violence can be as destructive as physical violence can be to the target's psychological well-being, because it creates the same feeling of violation, fear, helplessness, frustration, and rage (Forward and Buck, 68). For the targets of obsessive love, emotional violence can be very damaging to their lives.

### **2. Violence Against Property**

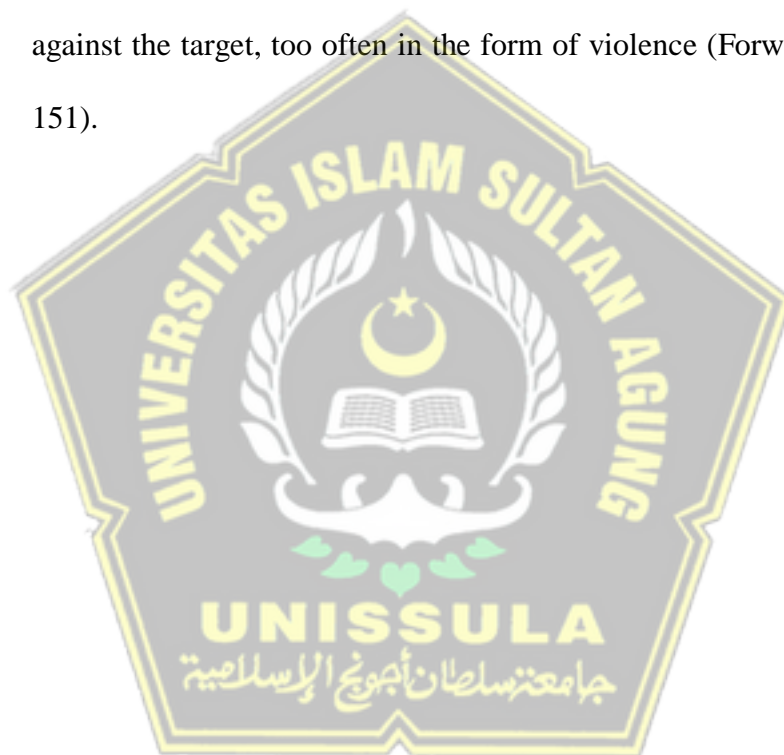
A target's possessions often become symbolic representations of the target to obsessive lovers. When obsessors fixate on a possession that symbolizes their target, it is generally something that is part of the target's daily life, that the target is particularly attached to, or that has a meaning in the relationships. Houses, cars, clothing, furniture, appliances, pottery, glassware, jewelry, art, gardens—virtually anything may be a fair game for the obsessor's rage (Forward and Buck, 69).

### **3. Physical Violence**

Physical violence against other people is the most extreme example of what an obsessor is capable of doing. Obsessive lovers who resort to physical assaults are so consumed by the

rage that it often interferes with their ability to function in their lives. For these obsessors, vengeful assault is an attempt to regain control by exercising their rage (Forward and Buck, 75).

Dr. Forward said that obsessive rage rarely remains contained. It may erupt against an innocent third party; or it may erupt inwardly causing the obsessor to become self-destructive; but usually, it erupts against the target, too often in the form of violence (Forward and Buck, 151).



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Type of Research

According to John W. Creswell research is a process in which you engage in a small set of logical steps (Creswell, 2). Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. At a general level, research consists of three steps: pose a question; collect data to answer the question; and present an answer to the question (Creswell, 3). Research can be approached in two ways, through a qualitative study or a quantitative study. The type of research used in this research is qualitative. Qualitative research is research in which the method is to generate words as the data of the analysis.

#### B. Data Organizing

##### B.1 Data Collecting Method

Some steps used in collecting data are:

##### B.1.1 Watching the movie

The researcher watched the movie entitled *The Crush* (1993) closely several times while reading the dialogue in the script of the said movie in order to achieve better understanding of the movie and obtained the elements required to the study



### **B.1.2 Identifying the data**

After watching the movie several times and reading the script, identification was conducted to be able to find the parts of the movie needed to be analyzed through the technique of note-taking data that were compatible with the problem formulations present in the study. The data identified could be in the form of dialogue from the movie script entitled *The Crush (1993)*.

### **B.1.3 Classifying the data**

All the data identified classified into a table called appendix. The appendix provided some columns filled with numbers, data, form of the data, minutes, type/answering problem formulation, references, and comments.

### **B.1.4 Reducing the data**

Reducing the data means taking out a small number of data from a bigger number. In reducing the data, data that were not relevant to answering the problem formulations were removed. Data that were not relevant here mean the data taken through the technique of note-taking that were not exactly compatible with the problem formulations of the study. Thus, they must be removed.

## **B.2 Types of the Data**

The type of data used in this research is qualitative data. Qualitative data is a type of information in the form of theory, thematic analysis, content analysis, or narrative analysis. Qualitative data is usually in the

form of words rather than numbers, “qualitative data are sources of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanation of human processes” (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana). Qualitative data is the type of data that answers to “how and why” questions in a research and mostly covers data regarding feelings, perceptions, and emotions using unstructured approaches (Taherdoost, 11).

The data of this research were divided into two kinds. They are:

a. Primary Data

Primary data was data obtained from the movie script entitled *The Crush (1993)*.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data for this research were obtained from articles, international journals, books and sites which are related to the topic of this research which is obsessive love disorder.

**C. Analyzing Data**

The last step used in analyzing the data consists of analyzing and reporting the data. The data were analyzed using the theory and approach by Dr. Susan Forward in her book entitled *Obsessive Love When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go*. The collected data were analyzed with descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis identifying patterns in data to answer questions about who, what, where, when, and to what extent to characterize the world or a phenomena (Loeb, et. al, 1)

Descriptive analysis is stated by descriptions, statements, and dialogues or expressed through explanation. The complete analysis will be reported in Chapter IV to answer the problem formulations in this study.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter includes the findings and discussions to answer the problem formulations that have been raised in chapter one. The problem formulations of this study consist of first, the main reason for Adrian's obsession, and second, the portrayal of Adrian's obsessive love disorder towards Nick as depicted in *The Crush* movie (1993). This chapter shows the cause of obsessive love disorder and the depiction of obsessive love disorder experienced by the main character in *The Crush* movie, named Adrian.

#### **A. The Reason of Adrian's Obsessive Love Disorder in *The Crush* Movie (1993)**

In a book titled *When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go*, Dr. Forward said the trigger of obsessive love is rejection (Forward and Buck, 9). Dr. Forward explained that the life of an obsessor is dominated by seemingly uncontrollable impulses, passion, fantasies, meanwhile, the target's life is often dominated by the need to escape oppressive and relentless pursuit. Even though they appear to have different problems, they share a strong sense of powerlessness over their lives (Forward and Buck, 13). When rejected, obsessive lovers become flooded with panic, insecurity, fear, and pain, which drive them to resist all-out the collapse of the relationship. Any form of rejection can unleash obsessive love (Forward and Buck, 28). Rejection can be seen in the following:

ADRIAN: You don't have to.

NICK: I know I don't have to. It's not a "have to" kind of thing.  
That's better.

ADRIAN: Please don't be afraid of me.

**NICK: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.**

**ADRIAN: What? What?**

**NICK: We got to go.**

**ADRIAN: Nick**

**NICK: Come on, come on.**

(00:21:22-00:22:02)

This scene shows the first-ever rejection experienced by Adrian in *The Crush* movie. Initially, Nick and Adrian were at a party in the Forresters', however, Adrian asked Nick for a ride and they went to a shelter point afterward. In the shelter point, Adrian says that it is hard for her to make friends and Nick cheers her up by saying that he can be her friend. Adrian smiles and kisses his fingers then kisses him on the lips, for a moment Nick does not move to refuse, however, he soon realizes that is wrong. Then, he suggests that they go home.

NICK: What I want to say is... I really like you, Adrian.

ADRIAN: I really like you, too.

**NICK: No, I--I mean, as a friend. I mean, let's face it. You're 14. I'm 28. That's a big difference.**

ADRIAN: Whatever you say.

NICK: No. No. Seriously, Adrian. Now, I want you to know you can count on me. I'll always be your friend, no matter what, okay?

ADRIAN: Okay. Like that night up at the lighthouse when we kissed?

NICK: Now, that was a mistake, Adrian.

ADRIAN: Was sneaking in to watch me undress a mistake? Hmm? Nick...ever do a virgin?

NICK: What?

ADRIAN: I know you want to.

**NICK: Now, look. Let's avoid any confusion here. I'll make this very simple for you. You're too young for me. There's nothing between us. Nothing.**

(00:39:20-00:40:30)

This quotation depicts the second rejection by Nick. After Adrian deliberately took off her clothes in front of him when he was hiding in her closet while looking for his childhood picture with his grandpa in Adrian's room. Then, after that event, Nick approaches Adrian to clarify his feeling and their relationship. Nick says that he likes her as a friend and says there is a big age difference between them, which she ignores. Adrian taunts him about the kiss in the shelter point and when she took off her clothes in front of him. Which he denies by saying it was a mistake and makes a clear rejection to Adrian that there is nothing between them.

ADRIAN: Hi, Amy.

AMY: Hello, Adrian.

ADRIAN: You know, I was wondering. Have you ever been out to the lighthouse?

AMY: You mean Shelter Point?

ADRIAN: Yeah. Make-out place.

AMY: Not since high school.

ADRIAN: It's nice. You should definitely go. Nick took me. Maybe he'll take you some time.

**HI**

(00:47:05-00:47:15)

This scene shows the third rejection and it happens when Amy comes to visit. Adrian sits at the staircase of Nick's rented room when Amy comes. Adrian and Amy talk about the shelter point, which Adrian describes as a place to make out, implying Nick took her there, making Amy jealous. When Amy has gone inside, Nick comes and Adrian greets him which he ignores. Even though Nick does not verbally reject her, his action shows his intention.

[Ring]

NICK: Yeah.

(Adrian)

I think we should talk.

[Ring]

ADRIAN: Fuck.



**[Ring]**

(NICK)

Hi. I'm not in.

You know the procedure.

[Beep]

(ADRIAN)

**Nick, this is pretty pathetic. You're there.**

**Just answer.**

**Answer the fucking phone.**

[Beep]

[Beep]

[Beep]

ADRIAN: Uhh! Uhh!

(00:50:22-00:51:25)

This quotation is when Adrian tries talking to Nick after she wipes out his work file on the computer in his room. Adrian's first phone call gets through and Nick picks it up, however when he hears that it is Adrian he turns it off. Adrian tries to call him repeatedly until the count reaches 98 still Nick only ignores it and works on his work instead.

**NICK: "Stay the fuck away from me!"**

ADRIAN: "I thought we were—"

**NICK: "We're nothing!"**

ADRIAN: "I love you, Nick. You love me."

NICK: “You're sick.”

ADRIAN: “You fucking--

Aah! Aah!

Aah! “

(01:04:32-01:04:50)

The quotation above is a rejection that happens after Adrian shows up unannounced to Nick’s work event, where she makes a scene by slapping him on the face, to which Nick pulls her out of the crowd into the secluded area. Pissed, Nick tells Adrian to stay away from him, but stubborn Adrian does not want to face the reality that Nick rejects her and tries to kiss him. When he does not relent Adrian screams, which makes Nick cover her mouth, Adrian tries to break free and puts her arms around his neck and kisses him, to which Nick shoves her off immediately.

ADRIAN: “I came back and found you with my best friend.

I still love you, Nick!”

NICK: “Cheyenne!”

ADRIAN: “Nick!”

NICK: “Cheyenne!”

ADRIAN: “Nick! Aah! Aah!”

This scene depicts the final rejection also final nail in the coffin. Nick, who is looking for Cheyenne at the Forresters’ house, meets Adrian instead. Despite everything she put him through, with no regret Adrian says she still loves him yet Nick ignores her and continues calling for Cheyenne. Nick’s

ignorance sets Adrian's madness. She then hits him repeatedly with a stick, then they fight off until Nick is cornered at the edge of the handrail and Adrian immediately shoves him which leads to his fall to the floor below.

As previously explained, Dr. Forward said that rejection is the trigger of obsessive love (Forward and Buck, 9). Furthermore, she explained that the rejection can be blatant or be implied; it can be real or imagined; current or anticipated; and constant or intermittent (Forward and Buck, 28). Throughout the movie, Nick rejects Adrian blatantly only 2 (two) times and the rest is a rejection by ignoring her advances. Even though Nick does not speak his thoughts, however, his action speaks louder than words. His ignorance is also the final blow for Adrian which leads her to try killing him.

#### **B. The Depiction of Obsessive Love Disorder Experienced by Adrian in *The Crush* Movie (1993)**

Dr. Susan Forward stated in her book *Obsessive Love Disorder When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go* that she can determine whether one has obsessive love disorder or not based on four conditions. First, they must have a painful and all-consuming preoccupation with a real or wished-for lover. Second, they must have an insatiable longing either to possess or to be possessed by the target of their obsession. Third, their target must have rejected them or to be unavailable in some way, either physically or emotionally. Lastly, the rejection by their target must drive them to behave in self-defeating ways (Forward and Buck, 6). In the previous chapter, Dr.

Forward explained that after rejection, the obsessor behaves in a self-defeating way such as aggressive acting out behaviors. The behaviors that will affect the target's life can be called as the behavior of pursuit tactics. Pursuit tactics can be used as an example of portrayal of obsessive lovers. The most common pursuit tactics are: First, sending unwelcome gifts flowers, or letters to the target; second, creating excuses to meet the target; third, phoning incessantly; fourth, showing up unannounced to the target's workplace or home; fifth, stalking the target; and lastly, threatening to harm themselves or the target (Forward and Buck, 42-43). Once the pursuit tactics are failed, the resultant of frustration and humiliation often turn to rage, which sets the stage for revenge. The acts of revenge can be divided into 3 (three) types of violence: emotional violence, violence against property, and physical violence.

### **B.1. Showing Up Unannounced**

The pursuit tactics can be used as an example of the portrayal of obsessive love disorder according to Dr. Susan Forward. One of the pursuit tactics is showing up unannounced to the target's home or workplace. Showing up unannounced can be seen in the following:

**ADRIAN: Very attractive.**

**NICK: Oh, this? Helps me think.**

**ADRIAN: Hmm.**

**NICK: Come in, come in.**

**ADRIAN: So, what are you doing?**

NICK: Ooh, pretty dry stuff, really. You wouldn't be interested.

ADRIAN: Try me.

NICK: Okay.

(The Crush, 00:10:27-00:10:52)

The quotation above is the first time Adrian shows up unannounced in Nick's place before the actual rejection from Nick. It needs to be mentioned that Adrian might have a history of obsession. It can be identified from the conversation between Nick and Cheyenne about Adrian then-crush, a camp counselor of Adrian and Cheyenne who is dead because "he ate something poisoned". Hence the first time she shows up at Nick's place is before the first rejection, as an act of pursuing him. From the dialogue, it can be seen that Nick does not anticipate Adrian's visit. This scene is when Nick tries to do his work while smoking weed then Adrian is suddenly already outside his rented room.

[Water Running]

[Door Closes]

**NICK: Hello?**

**ADRIAN: Hi!**

**NICK: You know, most people knock.**

ADRIAN: I did, you didn't hear.

(The Crush, 00:12:55-00:13:10)

This quotation is when Nick is showering and Adrian shows up at his place unannounced. In this scene while Nick is showering Adrian invites herself in into Nick's room. When Nick hears the door closing, Nick greets whoever the person is with an uncertainty and Adrian greets him back. But, Nick, who seems like he does not like that Adrian did not knock and invited herself in, tells Adrian to knock first because he is not expecting any person, to which she replies that she did knock but he did not hear. Still, this does not change that she shows up without notice beforehand.

**Adrian shows up at Nick's place while he is sleeping with Amy**

(The Crush, 00:55:30-00:55:55)

This quotation in the form of descriptive text is referring to when Adrian shows up in Nick's room watching the sleeping Amy and Nick together. In this scene, Adrian goes to Nick's room and watches him and Amy sleep after they have intercourse with a heartbroken expression.

[Telephone Rings]

NICK: Hello. Oh, hi, Michael. No, no. I was just going over a few things.

**[Knock On Door]**

NICK: Really?

**ADRIAN: Can I come in?**

NICK: No. It's fine. What is it?

ADRIAN: Sorry.

(The Crush, 01:00:50-01:01:10)

This quotation is when Nick talks on the phone then Adrian shows up. In this scene, when Nick is on the telephone with Michael, Adrian visits him with the purpose of gaining his attention again by inviting him to watch her Junior Jumping Championship.

MICHAEL: I think it's important in our busy lives that we remember those less fortunate. I'd like to thank you all for your generosity and hope you will continue to support our cause. I'd like to introduce you to the American president of NANDEC, Miss Abigail Spaulding.

**ADRIAN: Hi, sweetheart.**

**NICK: What are you doing here?**

(The Crush, 01:03:35-01:04:15)

The quotation above is depicting when Adrian suddenly shows up at Nick's workplace event. In this scene, instead of attending and watching Adrian at her Junior Jumping Championship after she invited him, Nick attends the event that his workplace is holding. Adrian then shows up at this event, surprising him because she is not supposed to be there. Showing up unannounced to Nick's workplace or home, with the purpose of gaining his attention is one of the tactics used by Adrian throughout the movie.



## B.2. Phoning Incessantly

As explained above, another pursuit tactic that is most commonly used by an obsessor in order gaining some contact with the target is through telephone, by phoning them incessantly. Dr. Susan Forward stated that by doing so to the target, it will prevent them from ignoring the obsessor. Another purpose by phoning incessantly is to satisfy the obsessor's need to know about the target's whereabouts, as well as to determine whether the target is with someone. The examples can be seen in the following:

AMY: "What's with your friend Adrian?"

NICK: "I thought you guys were hitting it off."

AMY: "Yeah. I know, but she gives me the creeps."

NICK: "She's just a kid."

AMY: "She's got a crush on you."

NICK: "Don't be silly."

[Adrian] 

Hi. It's me.

Just thinking of you.

God, that sounds corny.

Call me when you get a sec, okay?

Say hi to Amy. Bye.

AMY: "Nick, I've been there. You have to be the adult. You can't blur the line."

NICK: “Are you saying I did something to provoke this?”

AMY: “Well, did you?”

NICK: “No. Of course not.”

(The Crush, 00:27:40-00:27:48)

This quotation is when Nick and Amy talking about Adrian and her crush on Nick, at the same time there is a message from Adrian, that makes Amy tell him off that he has to be the adult one, which means the responsible one and cannot do something that will provoke Adrian’s crush on him, for the fact that she is underage. To which Nick denies by saying that he did not do anything that makes Adrian pursue him. This scene is an example of frequent message from Adrian as a portrayal of obsessive love and that telephone is what she uses to get in touch or to pursue Nick.

**[Telephone Rings]**

NICK: Hello?

ADRIAN: Miss me?

NICK: Uh, hello, Adrian.

ADRIAN: What you doing?

NICK: What do you think I'm doing? What am I always doing? I'm working.

ADRIAN: Aw, Nick. Can't you come out and play?

NICK: No, Adrian. I'm under deadline.

(The Crush, 00:28:15-00:28:35)

This quotation is when Adrian makes a phone call to Nick. In this scene, while Nick is working from home to finish his article because he is under deadline when Adrian makes a phone call to him, they talk about unimportant stuff, specifically, Adrian tells him that she got her period and states that she definitely is not pregnant not that she has any reason to be. The implication behind her words is as if she tried seducing him. A conversation that should not happen between an underage girl with a grown man, especially a stranger. This scene is one of the portrayals where Adrian makes a phone call to Nick just to get in touch with him.

### **B.3. Acts of Revenge**

Dr. Susan Forward explained that once the pursuit tactics are not working, obsessive lovers are forced to confront the negative effects of their behavior which result in humiliation and frustration, that often turn to rage. This rage sets the stage of revenge, for many obsessive lovers (Forward and Buck, 61). The acts of revenge can be divided into 3 (three) types: emotional violence, violence against property, and physical violence. One of the acts of revenge presented in *The Crush* movie is violence against property. The act of revenge in the form of violence against property can be seen in the following:

**NICK: “I didn't buy you a car.”**

AMY: “Then what's the surprise?”

NICK: “Wait right here. Okay. Grab an end.

You ready?"

AMY: "Never been so ready. Huh?"

**NICK: "Check it out. Factory paint. I got matching vinyl interior. This is one of the finest pieces of iron ever came out of Detroit."**

**(ADRIAN SCRATCHED COCKSUCKER ON NICK'S NEWLY PAINTED CAR)**

(00:40:57-00:41:29)

This quotation is when Nick is supposed to surprise Amy with his newly painted car. Nick intends to surprise Amy by showing his newly painted car. He walks her to where his covered car at. However, when the cover is pulled away while Nick detailed what he has done, Amy is not surprised in the least and he finds that instead of a smooth dazzling red car what they see is a scratch of the word cocksucker in the hood.

Another act of revenge present in *The Crush* movie is physical violence.

In the book of *OBSESSIVE LOVE DISORDER WHEN IT HURTS TOO MUCH TO LET GO*, Dr. Susan Forward explained that the acts of revenge can be divided into 3 (three) types of violence. Above, it has been given an example of one of the acts of violence, which is violence against property. In the following can be seen the acts of revenge in the form of physical violence:

Cheyenne, you're up!

[Clucks]

[Whinnying]

Keep her steady.

Don't let her roll.

Go call Mr. Gassinger.

Willie, get after that horse.

Cheyenne, stay still.

Cheyenne, are you okay?

Oh!

[Cracking]

[Crack]

NICK: Cheyenne? Adrian! You scared the hell out of me.

ADRIAN: Just out for a stroll?

NICK: I thought you were Cheyenne.

ADRIAN: So now you like Cheyenne?

NICK: Don't be ridiculous.

ADRIAN: Maybe you'd like to visit her in the hospital.

Hospital?

NICK: What are you talking about?

**ADRIAN: Cheyenne took a little spill at riding today.**

NICK: I-Is she all right?

ADRIAN: She'll be okay. It just goes to show you, Nick, you can never be too careful.

(00:44:22- 00:46:10)

This quotation is from the scene in the movie when Cheyenne falls off of her horse. This is caused by Adrian who offers to help Cheyenne tuck Buttercup (Cheyenne's horse), but in reality, she does something to Buttercup while Cheyenne is getting dressed. In the next scene, Cheyenne is supposed to meet Nick, but instead of Cheyenne, Nick meets Adrian, because Cheyenne got injured after her fell. The reason behind her act of violence is because Adrian saw Nick and Cheyenne before, and she got jealous. Then, it leads her to sabotage Buttercup, even though Cheyenne is only an innocent third party.

[Coughing]

[Buzzing]

AMY: "Oh, my God.

Aah!

Oh! Oh!"

Oh, God!

No! No! No!

(00:58:47-00:59:50)

This is from the scene when Amy is doing photography processing in her place. In this scene, Adrian locks the door of the place where Amy does her photography processing from outside and she also covers up the ventilation of said place. Adrian then proceeds to let out wasps to sting Amy. However, Amy manages to break a window by throwing a bottle. It is clear, that Adrian intends to hurt her just like she did to Cheyenne.

ADRIAN: “Hi, sweetheart.”

NICK: “What are you doing here?”

ADRIAN: “Missed you at the show. Something come up?”

NICK: “Get out of here.”

ADRIAN: “Too busy kissing ass to care about me, is that it?”

### **ADRIAN SLAPS NICK ACROSS THE FACE**

(01:04:08-01:04:10)

This quotation is when Adrian shows up unannounced at Nick’s workplace event and physically assaults him. In this scene, instead of attending and watching Adrian at her Junior Jumping Championship after she invited him, Nick attends the event that his workplace is holding. Upset, Adrian goes to where Nick at and greets him as if they were lovers. Nick tells Adrian to get out but Adrian, who is filled with rage because Nick does not show up at her Junior Jumping Championship slaps him instead.

**ADRIAN: Aah! Aah!**

**Accidents happen, Nick.**

**I warned you. You know... in 10 years none of this would have mattered. I'd be 24. You'd be 38. It's so sad it had to end this way. What we had was so special...but...here we are.**

(01:17:07-01:17:58)



This quotation is when Adrian attacks Nick which leads him falling from the second floor of Adrian's house. Nick, who is looking for Cheyenne after she visits him and tells him that she knows Adrian's diary that might help him, Cheyenne then goes to the Forresters' house, worried Nick goes after her. Nick finds a room filled with candles and his missing childhood picture with his grandpa on some kind of altar while looking for Cheyenne. Adrian shows up from behind, then starts talking, saying that she still loves him but Nick ignores her. Rage-filled Adrian starts beating him with a stick, they fight off then Nick falls off from the second floor.

[Muffled Scream]

**ADRIAN: Aah! I'm going to kill you!**

MR. FORRESTER: Adrian!

ADRIAN: Dad! Dad! Daddy, help me!

MR. FORRESTER: I'll kill you! You son of a bitch!

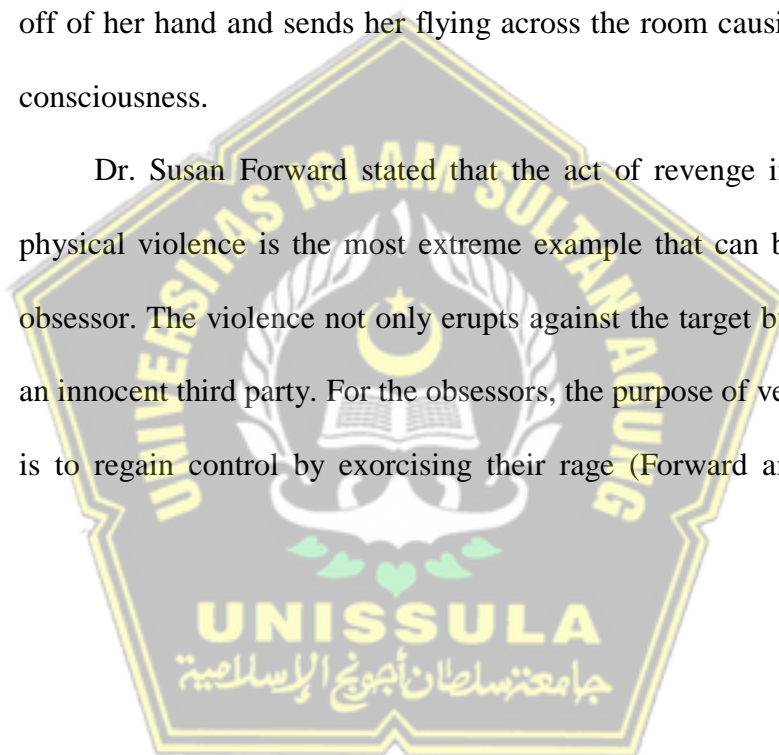
ADRIAN: Leave him alone! Aah!

(01:20:39-01:21:41)

This quotation is when Nick tries to save Cheyenne then Adrian starts to attack him. In this scene, Cheyenne is tied up and gagged by Adrian on one of the horses of the carousel (merry-go-round) in the attic of the Forresters' house. Nick, who survives the fall from before, tries to

save Cheyenne but Adrian then starts to attack him from behind by beating him with a stick repeatedly. They fight off each other to the point Adrian is overpowered by Nick. Adrian's dad who hears his daughter's scream and sees Nick on top of his daughter then shoves him off and chokes him. However, Adrian proceeds to attack her dad until he passes out. Suddenly, Adrian attempts to attack Nick but he snatches the stick off of her hand and sends her flying across the room causing her to lose consciousness.

Dr. Susan Forward stated that the act of revenge in the form of physical violence is the most extreme example that can be done by an obsessor. The violence not only erupts against the target but also against an innocent third party. For the obsessors, the purpose of vengeful assault is to regain control by exorcising their rage (Forward and Buck, 75).



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter V (five) is the last chapter of this study which consists of two sub-chapters containing conclusion and suggestion. The first sub-chapter is the conclusion which explains the conclusion of the discussion in chapter IV (four) about the reason for Adrian's obsession and the depiction of the obsessive love disorder as depicted in *The Crush* movie (1993). The second sub-chapter is the suggestion of finding and analyzing the reason for the obsessive love disorder and the depiction of obsessive love disorder based on a psychological approach.

#### A. Conclusion

Accordingly to the discussion of chapter four about obsessive love disorder in the main character of *The Crush* movie, it can be determined that Adrian possesses all the qualities of someone with Obsessive Love Disorder. You There are two points of conclusion in this study. The first is related to the main reason for Adrian's obsessive love disorder.

From the discussion of chapter four, the reason for Adrian's obsessive love disorder is rejection. The first rejection happens at the shelter point after Adrian kisses Nick. The rejection continuously happens afterward, when Nick goes to Adrian and clarifies his feeling and their relationship, Nick blatantly states that there is nothing between them. Nick rejects Adrian again when he ignores her greeting, his action implies as a rejection. Another rejection happens when Nick rejects and ignores Adrian's phone calls and when Nick

tells Adrian to stay away from him. The last rejection is depicted when Nick ignores Adrian's profession of love.

The second conclusion is related to the depiction of obsessive love disorder in Adrian in *The Crush* movie. Adrian's obsessive love disorder is represented by pursuit tactics and acts of revenge. Dr. Susan Forward explained that pursuit tactics can be used as an example of the portrayal of obsessive love disorder. There are 6 (six) most common pursuit tactics in her book. However, in the movie, Adrian used 2 (two) out of 6 (six) most common pursuit tactics as portrayals of obsessive love disorder. Including, showing up unannounced. Adrian shows up unannounced, both at Nick's place and at his workplace five times throughout the movie to gain his attention. Adrian also tends to phone Nick incessantly. She frequently used a telephone to get in touch with Nick to gain some contact with him. Whether calling him or just leaving a message for him.

However, when the pursuit tactics are failed. Adrian resorts to do acts of revenge. There are two acts of revenge found in the movie. The violence against property is shown once in the movie and is depicted when Amy and Nick find out that Adrian has scratched up Nick's newly painted car with the word cocksucker on the car's hood. Physical violence is the most used act of revenge by Adrian as this act is depicted five times throughout the movie. Three times to Nick and two others to an innocent third party. The first person Adrian hurts is Cheyenne by doing something to Buttercup when they are at the stable. The second person is Amy. Adrian put wasps into a building Amy

used when she was photography processing and locked it from outside. The third person is Nick, the target of Adrian's obsession. The violence against Nick is first shown when Adrian slaps Nick at his work event, and continuously happens and is shown when Adrian beats him repeatedly with a stick and shoves him leading to his fall; also shown when she hits him again with a stick after he survives from the fall before.

## **B. Suggestion**

This study emphasizes the psychology of character in a literary work. Especially, where the main character possessed an Obsessive Love Disorder and the reason for the obsessive love as well as its depiction.

This study suggests that the psychological approach by Dr. Susan Forward can be used by future researchers to analyze similar literary works on the topic of Obsessive Love Disorder. This study also suggests that future researchers can use Dr. Susan Forward's approach to analyze *Fear (1996) Movie* on character David McCall.

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